

Extract from an Official Despatch from Marshal Gen. Lord Wellington, dated 4th Sept. from Headquarters at Fuente Grimaldo, to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Porjas.

A Division of the Guards of Gen. Dumontier arrived at Salamanca the 1st Sept.

I have received information that a division of 5 corps are moving towards Gen. Balasteros at Ayamonte; but that Gen. has retired to Iba de Canellas, not far from the Guadiana, while the enemy continued at Ayamonte; but as the transports had arrived to conduct General Ballesteros and his troops, I suppose the enemy must have left Ayamonte.

According to advices received from Costa de Sueste, forwarded me by Mr. Wellesley, it appears that the Spanish army of the kingdom of Murcia had retired about the beginning of August to its position at Lorca, and that one of the divisions of the army had suffered a repulse in their retreat from the enemy.

I have just received a letter dated the 1st inst. from Gen. Silveira, by which I learn that Gen. Abbadia had retired in the best order from la Baneza a d Ponte de D'Orlgo and was preparing again to occupy his former positions in front of Astorga.

From Elvas, September 6.

Soult in the beginning of August entered Grenada with 14,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, attacked the troops of Freire & Blake. From accounts from the interior of Andalusia we learn that the Spaniards with very little loss remained masters of the field.

MANCHA, 25th August.

On the 13th inst. Gen. Soult with 20,000 men attacked the army of Freire and Blake close to Lorca, and was repulsed with great loss.

On the 17th, a division of the count Montijo attacked four Polish regiments and entirely destroyed them.

6th—As the Spanish army was retiring from Astorga it was twice attacked by the enemy; who, being repulsed took to flight most shamefully, and was pursued by the Spaniards.

In a letter from maj. gen. Picton to major Von Arentschildt, of the Artillery, (which we cannot copy on account of its length) we read of the great praises bestowed on the Portuguese forces for their conduct in the battles of the 3d and 5th, begging them to receive and present to the officers and soldiers his thanks for their behavior on those occasions.—*Lisbon Gazette.*

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

FROM THE BALTIC.

We have been favored with a copy of the following letter relative to French privateers, who are depredating on the American commerce in the Baltic—received by the brig Transport, Matthews, from Riga.

Riga, August 29, 1811.

"I enclose you a copy of a letter received from our minister at St. Petersburg. I am happy in receiving it in time to advise Capt. Mathews of the circumstance in order that he may take steps to guard against these privateers."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Erving, special minister of the United States, at Copenhagen, to Mr. Adams, minister plenipotentiary of the same at St. Petersburg.

Brig Hero, Blackler, master, of Marblehead, by William Blackler and Sons, from Marblehead to St. Petersburg, with a cargo of cotton and coffee. Brig Radins, Lander, of Boston, owned by Wm. Gray from Newport bound to St. Petersburg, with a cargo of oil, cotton, &c.

Dear Sir,

The two vessels above mentioned arrived at Elsinore on the 6th inst. (August) paid their Sound dues, and proceeded on their voyage. On the 7th the wind being ahead, they anchored near this port; yesterday morning about 4 o'clock they got under way again, and in the course of the day were captured by a French privateer, about six English miles from the Danish shore, off the point Falsterborough, that is within the Swedish jurisdiction.—They were brought into this port by the said privateer at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I made every effort with Mr. Desangiers, the French Consul, and Charge d'Affairs, and with this government to prevent the papers which were immediately delivered to said Mr. Desangiers, being sent to Paris, and to obtain that the matter should be decided in the tribunals of this country, but unhappily without effect.

There are three French privateers on the coast of Holstein, but this is the first which has made its appearance here.

The privateer in question is going out again to night and I very much fear intends to fill this port with our vessels, which are now about returning from your quarter.

The two vessels now captured might easily have escaped, but the French privateer carrying French colours, they presumed him to be a Dane; he is an open boat, what is called a "Deal pilot boat," manned with 19 men, and carrying four small swivels.

"I am informed that a considerable number of our vessels have within these two months gone up under convoy. I have endeavored to obtain some security against Danish cruisers for such of these as may return without convoy, but the clause of the Royal instructions on this point is construed to affect all vessels which have used enemies' convoy, either in the Atlantic or Baltic, during the voyage out and home, in which they engaged; and this rule will not be relaxed or modified. So that all vessels which have gone under convoy ought to return under convoy."

NAYLES, Aug. 16.

The unfolding of the manuscripts found in Herculaneum is continued with great activity. There have lately been published fragments of a poem on the war between Mark Anthony and Augustus and long extracts from the second book of Epicurus, upon nature. We hope to find the whole treatise. A moral work of Posidonius, the disciple of Epicurus, has been published. Fragments of Colotus upon Plato, and of Corniscus upon friendship will also be published. An entire new work of Phylodemos on rhetoric is in the press. The excavation of Pompeii is continued with fresh vigour. A part of the superb and rich tables of marble found there

has been placed in the gallery of the Royal Museum. It is impossible to imagine any thing more rich and perfect.

THE POPE.

The Cadiz papers contain the following article, under the head of "Intelligence from Italy."

"The holy father continues in custody, without any access to him being permitted, at Savona. After he had promulgated the excommunication against cardinal Manry, archbishop of Paris, which was affixed to his own cathedral, his holiness was deprived of the use of pen and ink. The cardinal of Pietro and M. Gregory, were on the same account thrown into the public prison in Paris, and after being threatened with death were ultimately banished. This circumstance has led to the belief of an intended change in the holy see; but of this there is at present no certainty. Napoleon Bonaparte has given a commission to cardinals Fesh, Borghese and some others, to confer with the pope, but to no purpose. Some have refused to accept the commission, because they anticipate the reply, 'Restore myself and the sacred college to liberty, restore the patrimony of the church and then we will confer.' The Cardinals Gonsalvis, Maitis, Oppizoni, Pietro, and Zitta, have immortalized themselves in the annals of the church, especially the first, whom Bonaparte hates mortally. The curate of Rome, the canons and beneficiaries afford matter of comfort and edification. In vain have attempts been made to draw them from their duty by a new form of oath. Three hundred of them have been banished to Bastia, in Corsica. M. Fulcrand, D. Arretero Tibeci, Scelopo, the curate Carbons, the celebrated Abbot Perera, the canon Belli, in short, the flower of the clergy of St. John, St. Peter, St. Mary the Greater, and of all the churches, are suffering a glorious banishment in that disagreeable island. Some are left in Rome where they do much good, supply the place of those curates who are disabled by their infirmities from performing their duty. Three or four curates, and some of the most ignorant and incapable canons, are the only ones who have taken the oath. All the foreign clergy, even such as are travelling have been sent back to their respective countries. The Roman nuns have been reduced to four convents, of different orders; each has a pension of nine scudi. The same sum is paid to those who held situations under the former government and even to the secretary of state."

THE CHRONICLE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

A recent case has occurred at Hamburg, which will ever be ranked among the most cruel acts of the emperor of France. About three months ago a young merchant of the name of Schroder, son to Octavian Schroder, of Hamburg, was arrested and sent to Paris, on a charge of having been found in his possession some caricatures and pamphlets, which militated against the character of Bonaparte. It now appears that this unfortunate has been brought to trial in the usual way, and his sentence was, "to be branded in the forehead and sent twenty five years to the galleys." As soon as the same was made known to the emperor, he expressed his approbation thereof, and whether from motives of mercy or cruelty we are at a loss to say, he altered the sentence, and gave orders that the youth should be shot with his back towards his murderers. This sentence, we have reason to know, was immediately carried into execution. The news of the young man's sad catastrophe had reached Hamburg, and made every heart bleed for his unfortunate sufferings.

September 9.

POPULATION.

The census for the cities of London and Westminster, with the suburbs and parishes immediately contiguous, has been completed. The total is, 1,099,104, including 493,781 males, and 615,323 females. The increase, compared with the census in 1801, is 133,139.

September 19.

Our minister, Mr. Wellesley, has presented a remonstrance against the numerous publications that have appeared in Cadiz, tending to vilify the British character.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2.

By the ship San Josef, from St. Salvador, (Brazil) which place she left the 8th of Sept. we learn, that a considerable body of Portuguese troops and militia had marched from Rio Grande, to relieve Montevideo.

Markets at St. Salvador.—Flour \$15—Russia goods in demand.

The postmaster of this city received intelligence by yesterday's mail, from the postmaster in Baltimore, that a report was current, and believed by many, that Louis Bonaparte (ex-king of Holland) had arrived at the Port, having with him four millions of dollars in gold.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.

For some time past it had been believed that goods to an immense amount had been smuggled into this city; but in so far as a manner to baffle every effort of the custom-house to detect them; the politeness of Mr. Porter, the deputy collector of this port, has enabled us to say that dispatches, dated Dog-Island, September 8, states that Lieut. Gregory, in gunboat No. 162, has come up with two French privateers having in tow a Spanish ship from Barcelona, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with brandy, wine and dry goods, which the privateer's people were smuggling on shore.

On Lieut. Gregory's making dispositions to attack them they set fire to the privateers, and attempted to burn the ship, but were not able to succeed. We are happy to learn that the lieut. has seized the Spanish ship and the remainder of her cargo, and that he has some of the privateer's men in irons on board his vessel.—*New Orleans Gazette.*

November 2.

Communicated from a respectable source at Kaskaskia, bearing date Sept. 24th.

The past summer has proved extremely unwholesome on the Mississippi river, the Illinois and Louisiana Territories. The disease was bilious fever, originating (as supposed) from an uncommon overflowing of that river in the spring, succeeded by a very hot summer. The atmosphere appears to have been poisoned to a great distance on each side of

the river, as the settlers were equally affected far and near. Not a family escaped through all the settled parts of those territories. Louisiana did not share a better fate than Illinois, nor were St. Louis and St. Genevieve less afflicted than Kaskaskia and Kaskia.—The distemper ascended the hills and spread over the wide and extended prairies, where its ravages were as great as in the bottoms.—At present (Sept. 28th) the disease appears to be checked by the favorable turn of weather and copious rains which have lately fallen.—The surviving inhabitants are generally getting out, and appear like a nation of ghosts.—The gloom is inconceivable.

The number of deaths has not been great in proportion to the cases of sickness. It is observed, that it proved most fatal to northern constitutions. For the information of their distant friends the names of some of the deceased follow:

Elijah Backus, Esq. formerly of Connecticut, last of Ohio, receiver of public monies in the Land-Office, Kaskaskia.

Doctor Aaron Elliot, formerly of do. settled at St. Genevieve, died at St. Louis.

Wife of do. she was sister of Moses Austin, Esq.

Judge Penniman, lately returned from Connecticut, with a newly married wife, daughter of Dr. Osborn, of Middletown.

Mr. Tinker, returned with do. Both these gentlemen settled at St. Genevieve.

Capt. Lovering, formerly of Maryland, last of Marietta, Ohio, settled at Kaskaskia.

Mrs. Rector, late of Kentucky and mother of a numerous family of children of whom General Wm. Rector, is one, settled at Kaskaskia.

Child of Nathan Pope, Esq. Secretary of Illinois Territory.

Wife of Mr. Morse, late of the state of N. York, settled at Kaskaskia.

Harbison, Esq. a respectable Attorney, settled at Cape Girardeau.

The same disease is understood to have prevailed down the river quite to N. Orleans.

Knox, Esq. a respectable young Attorney, late of Pennsylvania, settled for a time at Kaskaskia, and recently removed to New Orleans, had fallen a victim.

Western Spy.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.

CASE OF THE SCHOONER EXCHANGE.

Judge Washington yesterday delivered his opinion in this most important and delicate case. He reversed the opinion of the district court and has adjudged that the property of a foreign sovereign, though a public armed vessel, is subject to the jurisdiction of our courts, if found within our territory, on the claim of a private citizen.

The vessel in question was seized by Napoleon under his Rambouillet decree, and taken immediately into his service, without (as the libellants alledge) any form of a trial or adjudication.

On her arrival in the port of Philadelphia, she was libelled by her American owners.

NORFOLK, November 4.

A letter from Barbadoes dated the 6th of October mentions, "that there had been an insurrection at Martinique, and that it had been completely quelled.—About thirty of the ringleaders were taken and executed."

SALEM, Oct. 25.

The Marblehead statement that they had 73 vessels when the Embargo was taken off, and that they have lost nearly half since, chiefly by captures, must convince every sober man that the Embargo, distressing as it might seem, was a dictate of sound policy, and arose from a comprehensive view of the disposition of the belligerent powers, and not from the contemptible motives to which party has basely attributed it. The effects have not yet ceased, and it is to be hoped that no other evidence will be brought to prove the wisdom of that important measure.

Bills have been found against some offenders in violating the revenue laws, by the District Court in Vermont. A good look out is to be kept for the Canada traders, and that American goods sold at Halifax be not brought into our ports, to be sold upon advance to their lawful owners.

VIRGINIA:

At a high Court of Chancery sitting this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, as the Chancery district court directed by law to be holden in the said city,

Between Samuel Greenhow, and James Welch, Robert Patton, Thomas R. Rootes, and Thomas Southcomb, Defs.

The defendant James Welch upon whom an attachment for his contempt in disobeying the bill of the plaintiff, hath been served, executed, still failing to answer the same, the Court this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, upon the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel doth take his bill for confessed as to that defendant and will proceed at a future day to decree the matter thereof unless the said defendant, on or before the tenth day of the term next after he shall have been served with a Copy of this order show cause to the contrary.

A Copy—Teste, Wm. W. HENNING, c. c. (w 8 L)

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, the 19th day of September, 1811.

Between Samuel Greenhow, and James Welch, Robert Patton, Thomas R. Rootes, and Thomas Southcomb, Defs.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the residence of the defendant James Welch cannot be ascertained with such precision, as either to serve him with a copy of the interlocutory order made in this cause on the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and three, or to proceed against him as an absent defendant, it is ordered that a copy of the said order be inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond for two months successively.

A Copy—Teste, Wm. W. HENNING, c. c. (w 8 L)

WANTED TO HIRE, A NEGRO WOMAN, WHO CAN COOK AND WASH. Apply to the Printer. Nov. 6, 1811. (1p)

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N. Virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Joseph Watson to the Subscriber, bearing date the 22d day of April last; will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money, at Archibald B. Dandridge's Tavern, in the county of Hanover, on the 16th day of November next, one TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying on the south side of the old mountain road, in Saint Martin's Parish, of the said county, containing one hundred and ninety four acres and three fourths of an acre, adjoining the lands of Thomas Underwood, John Dinton, John Nuckolls, and William Woodson.

JAMES UNDERWOOD, Trustee. October 22d, 1811.—2tp.

FOR SALE, a FAMILY, consisting of six LIKELY NEGROES, viz. a man 49 years old, who is healthy and active—his wife 30 years old, who is a good weaver—a son between 12 and 13 years of age, who is an active house servant—another son about 8—a daughter 4 years old, and an infant daughter. These negroes are sold for no fault. The owner has more of this kind of property than he wishes to keep upon his estate. Apply to the Printer. November 7th 1811.—wtf.

READY MADE CLOTHING, of almost every description to the amount of more than \$5,000 worth, of my own manufacture. Gentlemen wishing to be furnished with garments of any kind, are desired to call on the Subscriber, at the New York Clothing Store, Main-street, Richmond, directly opposite Mr. Robert Gamble's—where they can be supplied with any garment they want, on as reasonable terms as at any store in the U. States.

CURTIS FAIRCHILD, Merchant Taylor. N. B. Wanted, as above, three or four first rate JOURNEYMEN Coat-makers. Richmond, Nov. 5.—w14t.

CHARLOTTE COURT, 1st Oct. 1810.

PLEASANT ROBARDS, Stephen Robards, Joshua Robards, William Robards, Martha Robards, Fanny Irby, who was Fanny Robards, and Judy Chandler, who was Judy Robards, children and representatives of Martha Robards, who was Martha Womack, PLAINTIFFS, } In Chancery.

Thomas Womack, administrator of William Womack, dec. William Womack, son of Francis Womack, dec. Abner Womack, Elizabeth Cauthorn, who was Elizabeth Womack, and John Spradlin and Mary his wife, which said Mary was Mary Womack, children and representatives of Abraham Womack, dec. William Womack, Mary Owen, who was Mary Womack, and Martha Womack, children and representatives of Isham Womack, dec. Francis Rice, Thomas Rice, Samuel Rice, Abramam Rice, Isham Rice, Fanny Rice, Molly Chenanth, who was Molly Rice, and Elizabeth Pickett, who was Elizabeth Rice, children and representatives of Sarah Rice, dec. who was Sarah Womack, Francis Hamilton and Daniel Owen and Mary his wife, who was Mary Hamilton, children and representatives of Judy Hamilton, dec. who was Judy Womack, Mary Mann, who was Mary Womack, Josiah Hatchett, Joseph Tubert and Martha his wife, who was Martha Hatchett, and Judith Furkering, who was Judith Hatchett, and William Hatchett, children and representatives of Elizabeth Hatchett, dec. who was Elizabeth Womack, DEFENDANTS.

"The Commissioners appointed under the Interlocutory Order made in this suit the 10th day of March, 1803, to make sale of the negroes and division of the whole estate in the said Interlocutory order mentioned made their report thereon." "In confirmation whereof it is ordered and decreed, that the sale and division therein mentioned made by the two Commissioners be established and made final between the parties, and that John L. Crute, Executor of Mary Womack, who was Executrix of Thomas Womack, dec. as administrator of William Womack, dec. pay the money in their hands belonging to the Estate of William Womack to James Dupuy, Jun. and Asa Dupuy, to be by them paid to the several parties, and that they place the dividends of such parties as may not apply in four months from the time, at interest in safe hands for their benefit."

The parties (or the legal representatives of such as are dead) interested in the foregoing decree and entitled to a distribution of the Estate of the said William Womack, are requested to make application to the subscribers for their respective dividends, and also come legally authorised to receive the same, shewing their lineage and line of representation, &c. &c. as the subscribers will not pay out any of the said Estate but to those who come authorised as above.

JAMES DUPUY, Jr. } Notary, } Com's. ASA DUPUY, } Prince Edward. } Virginia, June 28, 1811. (3t. oesw.)

Dry Goods at Prime Cost.

THE Subscriber, intending to close his present establishment, offers for cash, at town acceptances, at wholesale or retail, his valuable stock of DRY GOODS, at prime cost, consisting of a general assortment of British, French and India Goods, well calculated for the present and approaching season.

JOHN WOOD, Richmond, 10th Oct. 1811. (1t)

LOCK-HARBOR, 21st Oct. 1811. WILL BE SOLD, at the Public Warehouse, for the benefit of the Commonwealth, on Saturday the 30th Nov. next, about

Nine Bushels of Wheat, AND Five Bushels of Corn,

taken from a Black Man named Randal, and who is the head man of a Boat of Messrs. Dees & Shelton, he having no Manifest or Bill of Lading. The SALE will take place at 12 o'clock, for ready CASH.

PAUL G. G. JONES, Inspector of Boats. (t. d. s.)

HOPKINS' CELEBRATED RAZOR STROPS, For Sale at this Office.

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For Sale at this Office.

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1811.

We learn (says the Petersburg Intelligencer of Tuesday) that WADE HAMPTON has resigned his commission as Brigadier General in the Army of the United States.—The cause which is understood to have produced the resignation of Gen. Hampton, has grown out of circumstances occurring at Fredericks town, in the case of General Wilkinson, and which as we have heard them, are as follows:—Gen. W. required of the Court-Martial the attendance of Col. Cushing as a witness in his behalf; and the court accordingly issued their summons for his appearance before them.—Col. C. however, was under arrest by the orders of Gen. Hampton, and the latter positively refused to release him.—Application was then made to the Secretary at War, and he (by the President's command) issued his mandate for the appearance of Col. Cushing before the Court-Martial at Fredericks town. Gen. Hampton then perceiving the inefficiency of further resistance, and viewing the interference of the War Department as a virtual release of Col. Cushing from his arrest, thought proper to tender his commission to the Executive:

At a late federal court in Vermont, bills have been found against individuals concerned in mercantile transactions, for violations of the laws of the United States to the amount of more than 50 thousand dollars, to be the subjects of future trials. Laws are worse than useless when permitted to be violated with impunity; and it is a fact worthy of the most solemn attention of our rulers, that the laws of the U. States relative to commerce have been most grossly, most shamefully, and most destructively to national policy and morality, evaded or violated for years past.—Have the worthless offenders, in a single case, suffered condign punishment?—On the contrary if our revenue officers attempt to execute the laws, their conduct is violently arraigned, it is compared to the tyrannical system of Bonaparte, and is seized upon as a fit theme of invective against the character & policy of administration. It is really time that an end were put to the aggravating scene of lawless proceedings. It is wholly immaterial whether the violated laws be good or bad; they have been legally enacted, and ought to be enforced at the point of the bayonet until constitutionally repealed or revised. If they are not—if they fall into contempt, the empire of law must inevitably terminate, and anarchy or despotism take its place.

Balt. Amer.

CURE FOR THE GOUT.

Mr. Holt. Sir—Having had the honor of being personally acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks, (whose fame as a circumnavigator is so well known,) I was in company with him one evening, when, with some other gentlemen, he was discoursing on the subject of the gout in the stomach; and I then heard him alledge that it was to be prevented by the use of GINGER. He affirmed this by his own experience. Having been subject to frequent attacks of the disease for some years, he feared it would at length prove fatal, as he had felt some symptoms of it in the stomach; from his own knowledge of the virtues of the root, he infused beaten ginger in all his drinks, and from a continual use of this simple method totally eradicated the complaint. Soon after this assertion he very humbly inserted the receipt in the *London Morning Post*; and as the friend of mankind, you will undoubtedly follow his example, by giving this communication a place in your paper, from sir, your most obedient,

A CORRESPONDENT.

The root should be genuine, and therefore ought to be ground or beaten by those on whom you may depend, as that purchased at the druggists is too often adulterated, and consequently not so efficacious.

Columbian.

The people of the Cape of Good Hope were dreadfully alarmed on the 7th of June by an earth quake. They ran from their houses in the greatest consternation and terror, and presented a terrible scene of wretched confusion. Though most of the houses suffered more or less, and the earth is said to "have cracked upwards of 50 feet," only one life was lost.

MARRIED, on Saturday evening the 2d inst. by the Rev. JOHN D. BLAIR, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, to Miss MARY R. BROOKE, daughter of Col. JOHN BROOKE, all of this county.

The Chancellor has requested me to state that the cause, which has occasioned his frequent absence from Richmond during the vacations of the court, he is likely to continue for some time yet to come, and, to prevent any inconvenience to those who may have business with him, in vacation, he has desired me to make it known that in future, he will be certainly in Richmond, from the 1st to the 15th of each month, in vacation, to receive applications for injunctions, appeals, writs of certiorari, &c. and that he shall also be in place, time enough, before each term, to prepare the business thereof as usual. But, that in his absence, if any pressing case occurs, it may either be made to him in person at his former residence in Cumberland county, or by mail, to Farmville, Prince Edward county, where it will be certainly received and attended to without delay.

WM. W. HENNING, c. j. c. d. c.

A number of NEGROES, and 1200 acres of LAND, to be sold; among whom a good Blacksmith, a fine likely fellow in the prime—apply to my Grandsons in Fluvanna, or to Benjamin Hackney, my manager.

WILSON-MILES CARY. Carysbrook, October 24, 1811. (2w)

WAS committed the 2d day of May last, to Chesterfield County Jail, a Negro Man slave, by the name of BILLY, says he belongs to John Randolph, in Charlotte county, State of Virginia; he is thirty four years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, black complexion, has a very good countenance, a blacksmith by trade, and is tolerably well dressed. The owner or owners of said negro are requested to come forward, prove his or their property, pay prison fees, and other expenses, and take him away, or else he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN MANN and VALENTINE WINFREE, Keepers of said Jail. July 19th, 1811. w3np.